

SUNBURY

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic News, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

NEW SERIES VOL. 1, NO. 14.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

OLD SERIES VOL. 8, NO. 40.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. No paper is sent until the subscription is paid. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLERKS.

Three copies to one address.	\$5.00
Five copies to one address.	10.00
Five dollars in advance will pay for three years' subscription to the American.	30.00

One Square of 10 lines, 3 times, Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. One Square, 3 months, 75 cents. Six months, 1.25. One year, 2.00. Nonpareils and other small type, at the rate of the above. Larger Advertisements, on separate agreement.

E. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

P. & A. BOVETT, LOWEN & BARON, SOMERS & SPROWELL, RETFOLDS, McFARLAND & Co. Phila. SPRING, GOOD & Co.

PORTER & ENGLISH, GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, SEEDS.

Constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, SEEDS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Groceries or sold on Commission. Phila. April 1, 1848—y

THE CHURCH BOOK STORE.

DANIELS & SMITH'S

CHURCH BOOK STORE, 200 N. 3rd St. North West corner of Fourth and Arch Streets Philadelphia. Law Books, Theological and Classical Books, MEDICAL BOOKS, BIOGRAPHICAL & HISTORICAL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

Juvenile Books, in great variety.

Hymn Books and Prayer Books, Bibles, all sizes.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, and Stationery.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our prices are much lower than the regular prices.

Libraries and small parcels of books purchased.

Books imported from London.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1848—y

CARD & SEAL ENGRAVING.

WM. G. MASON.

46 Chestnut St. 3 doors above 2nd St. Philadelphia Engraver of business & VISITING CARDS.

Watch plates, Labels, Door plates. Seals and Stamps for Old Fellows, Sons of Temperance &c. &c. Always on hand a general assortment of Fine Fancy Goods, Gold pens of every quality. Do. Collars in great variety. Engraving tools and materials.

Agency for the Manufacturer of Glaziers Diamonds. Orders per mail (post paid) will be punctually attended to. Philadelphia, April 1, 1848—y

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Henry Wright, Publisher, 100 N. 3rd St. Philadelphia. E. & J. Kaufman, Augusta township. John H. Vine, Mt. Chubbiquing. Kane & Bergstresser, Elysburg. Samuel Herb, Little Mahoning. William Deppen, Jackson. Ireland and Haynes, McEwenville. William Heinen & Brother, Milton. Forsythe, Wilson & Co., Northumberland. James Reed, Puttsgrove. W. & R. Scott, Rushville. W. & R. Egely, Shomertown. Hinkle & Farrow, Shomertown. Amos T. Beisel, Turbotville. Brannenholme, Upper Mahoning. John G. Rinn, do do. E. L. Fry, Watonsville.

Wholesale, at the office and general depot, 169 Race St., Philadelphia. D. C. 18, 1847—1y

NEVER'S FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELEBRATED PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and beautiful exterior finish, and for depth of tone, and elegance of workmanship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.

These instruments are highly approved of by the most eminent Professors and Composers of Music in this and other cities.

For qualities of tone, touch and keeping in tune upon Concert pitch, they cannot be surpassed by either American or European Pianos. Suffice it to say that Madame Castellan, W. V. Wallace, Vieux Temps, and his sister, the celebrated Pianist, and many others of the most distinguished performers, have given these instruments preference over all others.

They have also received the first notice of the three last Exhibitions, and the last Silver Medal by the Franklin Institute in 1843, was awarded to them, which, with other premiums from the same source, may be seen at the Ware-room No. 52 south Fourth St.

Another Silver Medal was awarded to C. Meyer, by the Franklin Institute, Oct. 1845 for the best Piano in the exhibition.

Again, at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Oct. 1846, the first premium and medal was awarded to C. Meyer for his Pianos, although it had been awarded at the exhibition of the year before, on the ground that he had made still greater improvements in his instruments within the last 12 months.

Again, at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, 1847, another Premium was awarded to C. Meyer, for the best Piano in the exhibition. At Boston, at their last exhibition, Sept. 1847, C. Meyer received the first silver Medal and Diploma, for the best square Piano in the exhibition.

These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber, H. B. MASSER.

Sunbury, April 8, 1848—y

BASKET MANUFACTORY,

No. 14 Second Street East side, down stairs, PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY COULTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of children's willow Coaches, Chairs, Cradles, markets and travel baskets, and every variety of basket work manufactured.

Country Merchants and others who wish to purchase such articles, good and cheap, would do well to call on him, as he has his manufacture by him in the best manner.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1848—1y

GEN. CASS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

We are happy in being able to lay before the public the following letter from General Cass, fully explaining the position of General Cass in reference to the clothing of the Volunteers. This letter shows that Gen. Cass took that course which was most beneficial to the Volunteers, and which no doubt proved entirely satisfactory to all when it was understood.

To the Editors of the Democratic Union:

A friend has put into my possession the Reading Journal, containing a letter from Sergeant Wm. Graef, of Capt. Loser's company, of that city, from which the following is an extract:

"Next let me tell you how General Cass was treated by the Volunteers. You will recollect that we, (the Volunteers,) were mustered under the act of May, '46, by which we were allowed \$3.50 per month for clothing, and in a circular dated August 17th, '47, we were again assured of receiving the same. But it seems that Mr. Cass, with a good economical heart, offered a bill to cause the Volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army." Thus you see he has reduced our pay for clothing from \$3.50 to \$2.50. This is the compensation we get for fighting our way to the Capital. As soon as the 1st Pennsylvanians received news that this famous bill had passed, they extended a rope across the main road leading to the City of Mexico and hung poor Lewis Cass! Some officers touched by their politics, ordered it to be cut down, but the boys had him in his just position again soon after, where he hung till evening, when he was taken down and was doomed to the stake!"

Having since the commencement of the war, taken a part in all matters relating to the comfort of our Volunteers, which have been agitated in Congress, I am enabled to explain the unfounded charge made, unintentionally I have no doubt, by Mr. Graef, against Gen. Cass.

The bill from the Military Committee, reported by Gen. Cass, originated with the gallant Colonel Davis, who is pre-eminently the friend of the Volunteers, and it was intended for their benefit, and has been of great service to them. The Volunteers in our army are allowed by law \$3.50 per month for clothing themselves, while the regular soldiers are clothed by the government. In this country, where clothing is cheap, this sum is more than sufficient, but when our troops got to Mexico, where the price of everything was greatly enhanced, this sum was found to be inadequate.

The clothing being scarce, too, the Volunteers were often in distress, while the regulars were comfortably clad, because the Quartermaster's department had an abundance of clothing on hand for their use. The distresses of our brave men were made known to Gen. Cass and others by letters from the army; and, upon consultation, this bill was passed, allowing the Volunteers to receive from the government stores, if they desired it, whatever articles of apparel they might need, at the price it had cost the United States, which on computation, was found to be \$2.50 per month for each man. In other words, the government agreed to sell to the Volunteers their yearly clothing at the rate of \$2.50 per month, while it gave to them, by previous laws, \$3.50 per month in cash, from which to make the payment. Thus you will see, Messrs. Editors, instead of taking a dollar from the Volunteers, Gen. Cass was instrumental in giving them a dollar a month more than they were entitled to by previous laws, and of giving them, too, the only means by which they could be furnished with comfortable clothing in a foreign land. Without this law, while the regulars would have been well clothed from our well filled military stores, the equally meritorious Volunteers might have been suffering for the want of clothing in a distant land, where they were beyond the reach of sympathy of their relatives and friends. No man in this country has stronger attachments for the private soldiers than Gen. Cass. Like all men who have risen from humble life, his sympathies and feelings are readily excited in behalf of those who have none to protect them. He might have demanded of an officer high in command, but he could not overlook the wants of a private soldier.

It is due to Serg. Graef, to add that the humane intention of Congress, in the passage of this law, was, for a time, interrupted by a decision of the accountant department, which gave it the construction complained of by him; but, so soon as this construction was known here, the subject was re-examined at the instance of Gen. Cass and others, and the construction intended by Congress given to the law; which authorizes the volunteers to receive from the public stores, the same clothing as is now furnished to the regulars, but does not compel them to take it, at \$2.50 a month, its actual cost in the United States, without transportation or other charges.

As I have heard Serg. Graef spoken of as a gallant soldier, he will, I am sure, when he comes home, like a true Pennsylvanian, be among the first to acknowledge the injustice he has done to Gen. Cass.

SIMON CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1848.

Lord Brougham says that "Liberty is a plant which does not flourish in a republic"—nor could Lord Brougham. His Lordship, having been Chancellor of England, was, we believe, seated upon the woolsack; he must have had some of its contents pulled over his eyes.

Madame George Sand smokes cigars, the newspapers inform us. When we come to the naked right of the thing, we don't see why women have not as good a right to smoke as men. In some cases it seems necessary they should do so, as people eat onions, in self-defence.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN M. NILES.

The following letter from Senator Niles, of Connecticut, will be read at this time with peculiar interest:

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 2d instant, inviting me, in behalf of a Committee, to attend and address, on the 6th instant, a mass meeting of the radical Democracy of the city and county of New York.

It is not consistent with my engagements, or with my sense of what is due to my official position, to comply with your request; nor can I suppose that any suggestion I could make, were I present on the occasion, would be of any value in the present unfortunate position of political affairs in your State and the country.

I have given some attention to the difficulties in New York, and know many of the prominent men in both of the sections into which the Democratic party is divided. Without considering the causes of that division, or the merits of the proceedings which led to the appointment of two sets of Delegates to the National Convention, it is apparent, I think, from the action of that Convention, on the question raised by the conflicting claims of the two Delegations, that it was decided, not in reference to the regularity or irregularity of the proceedings of one party or the other, but from the influence of a great principle, which one Delegation adhered to, and which the others disavowed.

The Utica Delegates were virtually excluded from the National Convention, because they asserted the principle of the ordinance of 1787, and its applicability to the present territories of the United States.

The exclusion of your Delegates, therefore, by a majority of the Convention, was not only a condemnation of that principle, but a declaration that it is incompatible with that platform upon which the Democratic party of the Union is hereafter to stand.

If this view is correct, then a concession to the claims for the extension and propagation of slavery in some form, becomes a part of the Democratic faith, which is to be imposed on the Democrats of the North by their brethren of the South. This may be regarded as the slavery test, and all who do not subscribe to it, are to be considered as recusants, schismatics and factious.

That division of the party in New York, represented by the Utica Delegation, have assumed a position antagonistic to this test; they have boldly asserted the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and their application to all free territory. But they have not, if I am correctly informed, made this a test to be imposed upon others; but have regarded it as one of those questions upon which the Democracy of the North and the South could not expect to concur, and have been willing to leave it to the judgment of the majority in Congress, whenever it should come up for decision.

You seem now to be placed in a situation, by which you are called on to decide whether you will maintain that position you have assumed, or recede from it. This is a grave question, a responsible one, in view of the difficulties attending it, but in my judgment, not a doubtful one. Where great principles of right and liberty are concerned, or of personal honor, or self-respect, there is no space for compromise: to succumb from timidity or considerations of expediency, is disgraceful, and to doubt of ultimate triumph, is to distrust the truth of our own principles.

Slavery, as a state institution, is recognized by the Constitution, the free states are pledged not to interfere with it, but to guarantee and defend it. This is a part of the original compact between the states. But can it be introduced and sustained where it does not exist by the direct agency and authority of the Federal Government? Can the free states consent to this? If so, then slavery is no longer a state institution only, but becomes a part of the Federal system. Then its responsibility no longer rests upon the states, but upon the Union.

Hitherto slavery has never been introduced and sustained by the authority of Congress in territories in which it did not exist when organized; nor has Congress permitted it to introduce itself into free territory; on the contrary, it has excluded it, by applying to all such free territories the free principles of the ordinance of 1787. Congress has done more; it has excluded it from a part of one of the territories where it did exist, when it was ceded to the United States. With the exception of the act for the annexation of Texas, all the legislation of Congress, hitherto, has been restrictive upon slavery, and even that act excluded it from part of the territory of Texas.

But the extraordinary pretension is now set up, that slavery may exist in all the territories of the United States, by the authority of the Constitution, and that it is not in the power of Congress or the people of the territory to exclude it. This makes it the supreme law of the land, and when any free territory is acquired, the law of slavery is immediately extended over it. Such is the light in which these new pretensions of the slave power exhibit the free institutions of this country.

This is the position of one portion of the South. Another party there, in which there is more general concurrence than at the North, do not go so far; they only deny that Congress has any power to prohibit slavery in a territory, and that "it must be left to introduce itself if it can, either by the will of a majority of the people, or against it. And it is not a well known fact, that slavery was originally introduced into the most of the American colonies, without any law to sanction it.

To one of these principles, the people of the North are called on to assent, and thus to make themselves responsible for the extension of slavery. And it is now assumed, that one of these principles is a part of the platform of the great Democratic party of the Union; and it is clear that no candidate would have been nominated by the late Conventions who did not subscribe to it. Faith in slavery is a part of the creed of Democracy! What may we expect next? There is nothing left, unless it be that slavery was to be carried into the free States.

A portion of the Democracy of New York have made a stand against these startling pretensions. Their position is a responsible one—they are to act not only for New York, but for all the free States and the Union itself. Have they firmness enough and self-sacrificing patriotism sufficient, to meet such a crisis? If they have, they will triumph in the end, for Free Principles and the Spirit of Liberty only want an open field and fair fight to ensure them a victory. But if they yield, after having made a stand, there will be no checks to the advance of the slave power for a long period, if ever; and should resistance ever come, it might prove dangerous to the Union.

From present indications, the Whigs of the North are about to compromise their professed principles on this subject; they seem prepared to make any sacrifices for the acquisition of power; what is to be the effect of this course, upon the integrity and union of that party, remains to be seen!

The Democratic party can only be sustained upon principles of humanity, justice and liberty, which are in harmony with the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. And any attempt to build it up upon any other platform, must inevitably lead to its overthrow, or dismemberment, followed by its reorganization on a more just and solid basis.

With sentiments of much respect,

I am truly yours,

JOHN M. NILES.

To GEORGE BOYCE, Cor. Com.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.—We find in one of our exchanges a table compiled, we believe, by the New York Herald, of the distances from town to town on the various lines of travel over the Western and Southern country, and the cost of the travel. The sum of the table is as follows:

CHICAGO AND DETROIT ROUTE.

N. Orleans to St. Louis, (time 6 days, fare \$1.) 1090

St. Louis to Chicago, (time 3 days, fare \$12.) 390

Chicago to Detroit, (time 3 days, fare 10.) 640

Detroit to Sandusky, (time 8 hours, fare \$2.) 85

Sandusky to Buffalo, (time 24 hours, fare \$6.)

Buffalo to New York, (time 21 days, fare \$13.) 470

Total, (time 16 days, fare \$58.) 2,915

GREAT CENTRAL U. S. MAIL ROUTE.

New Orleans to Cincinnati, (time 7 days, fare \$12.50.) 1,424

Cincinnati to Wheeling, (time 40 hours; fare \$4.) 355

Wheeling to Baltimore, time 34 hours; fare \$11.) 309

Baltimore to Relay House to Washington City, (time 2 hours; fare \$12.50.) 31

Baltimore to Philadelphia, (time 8 hours; fare \$2.) 94

Philadelphia to New York, (time 8 hours; fare \$3.) 96

SENECA AND CINCINNATI ROUTE.

New Orleans to Cincinnati, (time 7 days; fare \$12.) 1,424

Cincinnati to Sandusky, (time 15 days; fare \$7.) 221

Sandusky to Buffalo, (time 1 day; fare \$6.) 250

Buffalo to New York, (time 24 days; fare \$13.) 170

Total, (time 12 days; fare \$38.50.) 3,395

MONONGAHELA ROUTE.

New Orleans to Cincinnati, time 7 days; fare \$12.50.) 1,424

Cincinnati to Pittsburg, (time 8 days; fare \$5.) 450

Pittsburg to Baltimore, (time 34 hours; fare \$10.) 318

Baltimore to Philadelphia, (time 6 hours; fare \$2.) 94

Philadelphia to New York, (time 8 hours; fare \$3.) 96

Total, (time 15 days; fare \$24.50.) 2,358

From Cincinnati to New York by the Great Central U. S. Mail Route, via Wheeling, time, 854 miles; time 4 days; fare \$29

From Cincinnati to New York by the Sandusky Route, distance 941 miles; time, 5 days; fare \$29.

From Cincinnati to New York, by the Monongahela Route, distance 952 miles; time, 5 days; fare \$20.

From Cincinnati to New York by the Pennsylvania Canal Route; distance, 932 miles; time, 8 days; fare \$22.

The London Daily News states that from time to time a bracelet or other of jewelry, belonging to Louis Philippe or his family, is offered for sale to the wealthy members of London fashionable society, in order that money may thus be provided to defray the expenses of the royal exiles. We might pity them very much, but there happen to be so many people in the world who have no jewelry to sell, that we shall reserve our sympathy.

[From the N. O. Crescent, June 12.]

From Vera Cruz.

We are in receipt of files of the Free American to the 3d inst., by the U. S. transport ship American, Capt. Stuart, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., and arrived at the Balize in six days.

YUCATAN.—It is with pleasure that we witness that our countrymen in Vera Cruz are taking the necessary steps to give timely aid to the unfortunate sufferers of Yucatan. Capt. Taylor, of the Twigg's Riflemen, and Capt. Tenbrink, ex-sheriff of Vera Cruz and ex-1st Lieutenant in that company of Louisiana boys commanded by Capt. Blanchard at Monterey and at the bombardment of this city, have taken the initiative step, and ask for men who wish to follow their example. We have no doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success, and that in a few days four hundred noble hearts will have offered their blood for the relief of the imploring families who are menaced by the dreadful knife of the blood-thirsty savages.

On the 1st inst., the civil authority of the city of Vera Cruz was delivered to the Mexicans. We extract the following items from the Free American:

The civil authority was given up to the Mexicans yesterday. The "Star Spangled Banner," however, still waves proudly over the city and castle, and under its paternal protection we still breathe the air of liberty. Ere this, the civil authority has also been turned over to the Mexicans in the city of Mexico, and in several other places captured by our soldiers.

Capt. Taylor, of the Twigg's Riflemen.—This officer and twenty-five of his men came through from Jalapa (distance 70 miles) in 11 hours, as an escort to Major Graham, bearer of the ratified treaty. This, we believe, is the quickest time ever made on this road without change of horses. Taylor and his Twigg's Riflemen always "crowd the mourners" in whatever duty they may be put upon.

EXPANDING THE CHEST.

Those in easy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employments within doors, generally use their lungs but very little—breathe very little air into the chest—and thus, independently of bad positions, contract a wretchedly narrow, small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of all health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can be stretched to double their ordinary size, with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and perfect immunity from consumption.—The agent, and all the agent required, is the common air we breathe; supposing, however, that no obstacle exist, external to the chest, such as lacing or tying it around with stays or tight dresses, or having the shoulders lay upon it.

On rising from the bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture; your chest thrown back, and shoulders entirely off the chest; now inhale or suck in all the air you can, so as to fill the chest to the very bottom of it, so that no more air can be got in; now hold your breath and throw your arms off behind, holding in your breath as long as can; again fill your chest and walk about, holding in your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold room much better, because the air is heavier and denser, and will act much more powerful in expanding the chest.—Exercising the chest in this manner, it will become very flexible and expansion, and will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs.

While forming a fine chest, and after it is formed, great care is requisite to establish perfect and correct positions, so that the chest shall not be contracted, and all your efforts counteracted by bad positions. If your positions are habitually bad, in spite of all you can otherwise do, the chest will be more or less contracted. The rule which should be, and the rule of health is, to keep the bottom of the chest, the ends of the short ribs and the lower end of the breast bone, as far out from the back bone as possible. To effect this the chest must be perfectly straight, and thrown a little backwards from the waist at all times.

The small of the back is made flexible, but the hip joints are the points from which to stoop either backward or forward. The joints are ball-and-socket joints, like a swivel in some degree. The trunk of the body may bend forward as much as you please, for all useful purposes, and the chest, and the whole spine and neck be kept perfectly straight. Hence no lady should ever make a table of her lap, either for sewing, reading or writing, or any occupation whatever. Let all these, and all the work you do, be arranged on a table before you, and that table be raised to the armpits, or as high as possible, so as to keep the chest straight.

A little practice will make this infinitely more agreeable than to stoop, whilst little or no fatigue will be experienced at your occupations, compared to what is experienced whilst stooping, or from habitual stooping. The weight of the shoulders will thus be kept off the chest, which is one of the grand causes of fatigue from manual labor. You will thus entirely prevent the mark of servitude being impressed upon your person, in a pair of round, stooping shoulders, and flat, contracted chest.—Fitch's Lectures.

MITCHELL.—He is the son of a Unitarian clergyman, and a Unitarian himself. He is, to all appearance, a sincere, patriotic and well-meaning man. His bitterest enemies allege no fact to prove the contrary.

BUGS, CATERPILLARS, AND CO.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The time being now to look out for the destruction of the above firm, I will add some information to the already existing stock, founded on actual successful experience.

Mr. Ayres, one of your subscribers informed me a short time ago that he succeeded in keeping the yellow striped bug from his vines by putting pieces of glass or china, moistened with the mixture of assafetida near every hill. This remedy deserves a trial, since it is of easy application, and was entirely successful.

Having frequently watched these bugs, I thought I discovered that their biting apparatus must be very tender, for they always avoid that part of the plant which is covered with sand or dust; and consequently taking the hint, I succeeded in protecting my plants by sprinkling dust on them when moistened with the morning dews. But the best success I had was by turning into my garden a couple of dozen of well fed chickens without the old ones, (to deprive them of teachers how to scratch,) and they not only destroyed the yellow bug, but all others, as well as caterpillars, grasshoppers, &c., and having all the feed they wanted, seemed to hunt as much for fun as for luxury, without doing even the slightest injury to the plants.

In Europe the English gooseberry bushes and others are often attacked by a green bare-root caterpillar (geometer brumata) that destroys the leaves early in the spring; and frequently the bushes die in consequence of it, or lose their fruit. Several remedies proposed were not successful—for instance, sulphur and others—and though sometimes efficient in killing the caterpillars, killed the bushes, too; so that there was not much difference between the remedy and the evil.

I noticed that the caterpillars when coming in contact with sand, exhibited symptoms of distress and pain, and considered the cause to be the crystalline form of the latter acting painfully on the bare skin of the former. Experiments confirmed this view, and suggested at the same time the remedy, which consisted in spreading sheets under the bushes and showering them with dried sand. Such a tumbling was seldom witnessed. Every small particle of sand seemed to act like a streak of lightning. The collected caterpillars served at the same time and excellent feed for my hens. With the assistance of one hand I cleared about four hundred large bushes in one day, and so perfect that they remained free many years afterwards.

I have not noticed the same caterpillar in this region; but the remedy may perhaps be employed to advantage for the destruction of other varieties, as it is cheap, easy procured and not accompanied with bad consequences to the plants. CAUSTIC.

Jefferson, Wis. April, 1848.

VOTING ON STEAMBOATS.

The practice of testing the popularity of candidates by taking the votes on board of steamboats, canal-packets, and other public conveyances is admirably ridiculed by a story in a late number of the St. Louis Reveille.—It appears that, after taking the votes of most of the passengers on board a steamboat, the tellers came to a party of German emigrants.

"Are you for Cass or Taylor?" inquired the Democrat, addressing a little German.

"Yaw, me dailor," he said.

The Democrat now asked the little German to sign his name to the candidate's list in whose favor he had declared himself.

"Oh, nix—nix ferlasta—no, no write—nix, nix!"

He had learned enough English to keep his signature from papers which he could not read.

"You say you are for Taylor?" inquired the friend of the old General.

"Yaw, me dailor," answered the German.

"Well set him down as one, yaw, yaw," said the former.

"Aint you for Cass now?" inquired the Democrat.

"Yaw, me cash dailor," answered the German.

"A